

**FORT HUACHUCA**

**TIMELINE**

1877 6th Cav

1877-81 Captain Samuel M. Whitside,  
Post Commander

1878 6th Cav

1879 6th Cav; 12th Inf

1880 6th Cav; 12th Inf

1881 1st, 3d 6th Cav; 12th Inf

1881 Captain Tullius C. Tupper, Post  
Commander

1881 Captain William E. Dove, Post  
Commander

1881 Major George B. Sanford, Post  
Commander

1881-82 Captain Tullius C. Tupper, Post  
Commander

1882 1st, 3d, 6th, 8th Cav; 1st, 12th  
Inf

1882 Captain Daniel Madden, Post Com-  
mander

1882 Captain William E. Dove, Post  
Commander

1882 Major Julius W. Mason, Post Com-  
mander

1883 3d, 7th, 8th Cav; 1st Inf

1883 Lieutenant Colonel Albert P. Mor-  
row, Post Commander

1883 Major Nicholas Nolan, Post Com-  
mander

1883-84 Captain Adna R. Chaffee, Post  
Commander

1884 4th, 6th Cav; 1st Inf

1884 Major John K. Mizner, Post Com-  
mander

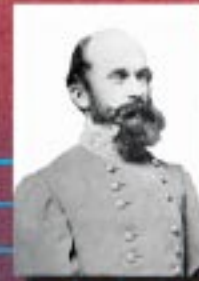


In May when war breaks out with Mexico, Stephen Watts Kearny organizes the Army of the West which would march through today's American Southwest, conquering it for the United States.



Leading an unique contingent of the Army of the West, Lieut. Col. Philip St. George Cooke blazed a wagon trail through Arizona to San Diego. His Mormon Battalion encountered a herd of wild bulls on the San Pedro River, near Charleston, and the "Battle of the Bulls" occurred on 12 December.

James H. Carleton leads the Union's California Column into New Mexico and commands the Department of New Mexico from 1862 to 1866. His job is to control the Apaches and Navahos.



Col. E. R. S. Canby leads federal forces to victory in New Mexico Territory in the Civil War.

Camp Moore, later called Fort Buchanan, is established between present-day Patagonia and Sonoita on the west side of the Huachuclas. Richard S. Ewell, 1st Dragoons, uses it as a base to scout for marauding Apaches.

1846

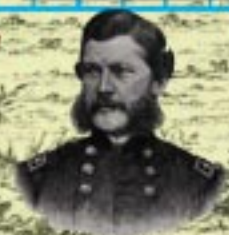
1856

1862

Lieut. William H. Emory maps southern Arizona, examines its diverse resources, and sends to Congress his "Notes of a Military Reconnaissance," the first reliable information about the area. He surveys the new boundary with Mexico in 1855.



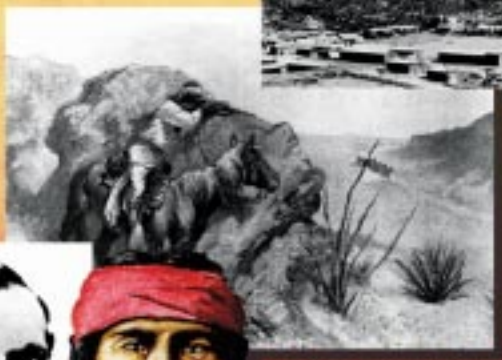
To supply its vast network of outposts, the Army seeks build roads, map Indian trails, explore the use of rivers for supply, and survey for railroad routes. The Army's explorers are men like Amiel Whipple, Lorenzo Sitgreaves, George Derby, John Parke and George Stoneman.







Young Lieutenant George N. Bassom arrests Cochise while under a truce flag. Cochise escapes and the affair is said to be the catalyst for ensuing warfare with the once peaceful Chiricahua chief.



Cochise attacks the advance party of the California Column in Apache Pass in July. Brig. Gen. Carleton establishes Fort Bowie near the spot to protect the water there.



General Crook launches the successful Tonto Basin Campaign which brings a temporary peace to the territory.

1869

1871

1873



Lieut. Howard B. Cushing, leading a patrol from F Troop, 3d Cavalry, is ambushed and killed at the southern end of the Whetstone Mountains.

Capt. Reuben Bernard leads a number of aggressive marches after Cochise in 1883.

1884-85 Captain Abram E. Wood, Post Commander

1885 4th Cav, 1st Inf;

1885 Colonel William B. Royall, Post Commander

1885 Lieutenant Colonel George A. Forsyth, Post Commander

1885-86 Colonel William B. Royall, Post Commander

1886 4th Cav; 1st, 8th Inf

1886-88 Lieutenant Colonel George A. Forsyth, Post Commander

1887 4th Cav

1888 4th Cav; 9th Inf

1888 Colonel Charles E. Compton, Post Commander

1889 Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brayton, Post Commander

1889 4th Cav; 9th Inf

1889-90 Major Michael Cooney, Post Commander

1890 2d, 4th Cav; 9th Inf

1890-91 Lieutenant Colonel David S. Gordon, Post Commander

1891 2d Cav; 9th, 11th Inf

1891-92 Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy, Post Commander

1892 2d Cav; 11th, 24th Inf

1892 Lieutenant Colonel David S. Gordon, Post Commander

1892 Major Joseph T. Haskell, Post Commander

1892-93 Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Noyes, Post Commander



1893 24th Inf, entire regiment

1893 Captain Frederick M. Crandal, Post Commander

1893-96 Lieutenant Colonel David D. Van Valzah, Post Commander

1894 2d Cav; 24th Inf

1895 2d Cav; 24th Inf

1896 1st, 2d, 7th Cav; 15th Inf, 24th Inf

1896 Major Henry J. Nowlan, Post Commander

1896-97 Lieutenant Colonel John M. Bacon, Post Commander

1897 1st, 7th Cav; 15th Inf

1897-98 Major Henry J. Nowlan, Post Commander

1898 1st, 2d, 9th Cav; 15th, 22d, 25th Inf

1898 Captain Henry H. Wright, Post Commander

1898 Captain Washington I. Sanborn, Post Commander

1898 Colonel Edward Moale, Post Commander

1899 9th Cav; 25th Inf

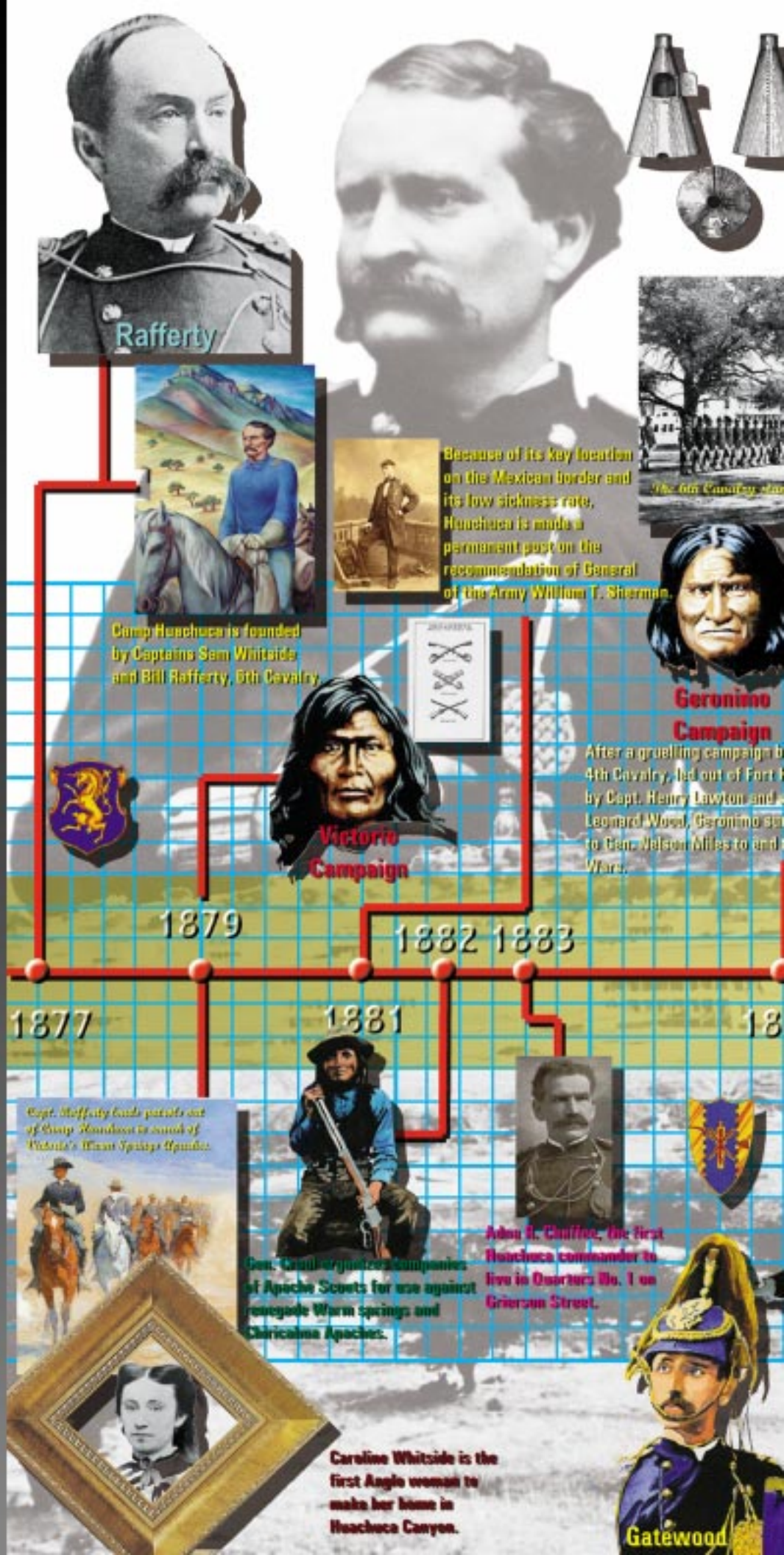
1899 Captain Henry H. Wright, Post Commander

1899 Colonel Aron S. Daggett, Post Commander

1899 Major Martin B. Hughes, Post Commander

1899-1900 Major Martin B. Hughes, Post Commander

1900 5th, 9th Cav

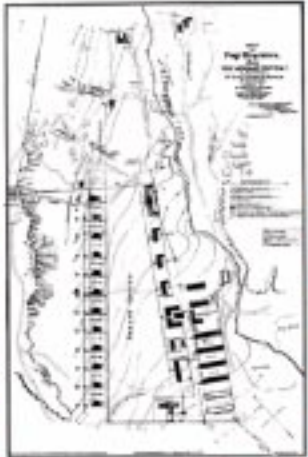




The latest in military technology in 1886 is the McClellan saddle and the Sibley camp stool.



The 24th Infantry takes up station at Huachuca, the first of four African-American regiments to do so and the beginning of the long tradition of "Buffalo Soldiers" at Fort Huachuca.



The Hotchkiss carbine is the prevalent weapon among soldiers of the 4th Cavalry.

y 8 Troop, Huachuca, Arizona renders the Indian

86 1887

1892

The heliograph is an experimental signalling system ideally suited to the high peaks and clear skies of southern Arizona.



Lawton



Crook



Fiorello LaGuardia, the future mayor of New York, grows up at Huachuca where his father is the quartermaster for the 11th Infantry.



huachuca

- 1900-01 Captain August C. Macomb, Post Commander
- 1901 5th, 7th Cav; 15th, 30th Inf
- 1901 Lieutenant Robert B. Powers, Post Commander
- 1901-02 Captain Guy G. Palmer, Post Commander
- 1902 7th, 14th Cav; 15th Inf
- 1902-03 Major Charles M. O'Connor, Post Commander
- 1903 4th, 5th, 14th Cav
- 1903 Captain Willard A. Holbrook, Post Commander
- 1903-04 Lieutenant Colonel George H. Paddock, Post Commander
- 1904 4th, 5th, 14th Cav; 29th Inf
- 1904-06 Colonel Clarence A. Stedman, Post Commander
- 1905-07 5th Cav
- 1906 Captain Clarence R. Day, Post Commander
- 1906 Major Charles H. Watts, Post Commander
- 1906 Major Charles J. Stevens, Post Commander
- 1906-07 Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, Post Commander
- 1907 Major Charles J. Stevens, Post Commander
- 1907-08 Captain John M. Jenkins, Post Commander
- 1908 5th, 6th, 8th Cav
- 1908 Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, Post Commander



1909 6th Cav

1909-10 Major Henry T. Allen, Post Commander

1910 6th Cav; 18th Inf

1910 Major Henry L. Ripley, Post Commander

1910-11 Captain Walter C. Babcock, Post Commander

1911 1st, 6th, 12th Cav; 18th Inf

1911 Captain Robert E. L. Michie, Post Commander

1911 Lieutenant Colonel Horatio G. Sickel, Post Commander

1911 Lieutenant Colonel William A. Shunk, Post Commander

1911-12 Colonel Charles M. O'Connor, Post Commander

1912 4th, 6th, 9th Cav

1912 Lieutenant Colonel Jacob G. Galbraith, Post Commander

1912-13 Colonel William D. Beach, Post Commander

1913 4th, 5th, 10th Cav; 11th Inf

1913 Colonel Wilber E. Wilder (MOH), Post Commander

1913-14 Colonel John C. Gresham (MOH), Post Commander

1914 Colonel Charles H. Grierson, Post Commander

1914-16 Colonel William C. Brown, Post Commander

1914-31 10th Cav

1916 Lieutenant Elbert L. Grisell, Post Commander



**Marchbanks**

"Our years at Fort Huachuca were pleasant and profitable. ...For the old 10th Cavalry I shall always hold a warm spot in my heart. ...I loved the spirit of the old regiment and its motto, 'Ready Forward!'"



During the Spanish American War, the African-American regiments distinguish themselves at the El Caney blockhouse and during the charge up San Juan Hill. These units had or would call Fort Huachuca home.

Charles Young, the first African-American to become commander at Huachuca, leads the U.S. Army's last cavalry charge in combat at Aguila Caliente, Mexico, in 1911.

1903

1898

1905



The 10th Cavalry was a spearhead force in Pershing's Punitive Expedition after the banditry.



A costume ball on Valentine's Day, 1903, honoring visiting Brig. Gen. Fred Funston (4th from left in front row).

*Timeline*



**Captain Magdon**



The M1911 .45 caliber automatic became the U.S. Army's sidearm for most of the century.



Captain Charles Boyd and Lieut. Hank Adair, 10th Cavalry, are killed at the Battle of Carrizal, Mexico.



The 10th Cavalry, or Buffalo Soldier regiment, takes up station at Huachuca for an 18-year stay.

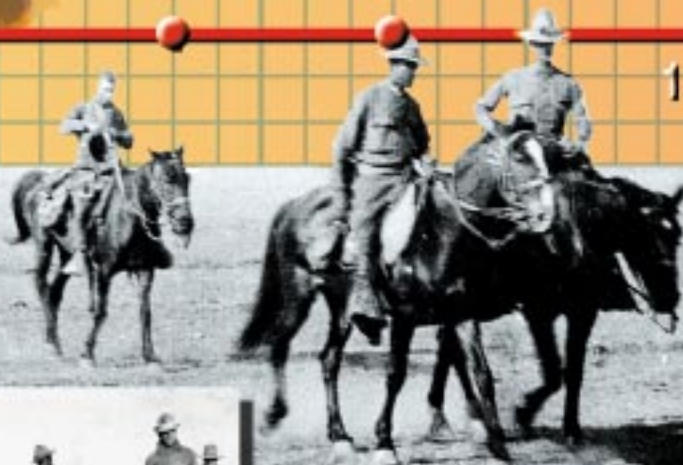


1911

1913

1916

out of Huachuca becomes in Brig. Gen. John J. the Expedition into Mexico revolutionary Pancho Villa.



The 10th Cavalry establishes outposts and patrols the border from 1913-1929.



A signals intercept van positioned along the border in 1916.

1916-17 Captain Robert Blaine, Post Commander

1917 Colonel DeRosey C. Cabell, Post Commander

1917 Lieutenant Colonel Varian D. Dixon, Post Commander

1918 Colonel Frederick T. Arnold, Post Commander

1918 Lieutenant Colonel George B. Rodney, Post Commander

1918-19 Colonel Cornelius C. Smith, Post Commander

1919 Colonel George P. White, Post Commander

1919 Colonel William A. Cornell, Post Commander

1919 Colonel Guy Carleton, Post Commander

1919-20 Colonel Oren B. Meyer, Post Commander

1920 Colonel Francis C. Marshall, Post Commander

1920-23 Colonel Edwin B. Winans, Post Commander

1923 Lieutenant Colonel Hu B. Blakemore, Post Commander

1923-26 Colonel James C. Rhea, Post Commander

1926 Lieutenant Colonel George Grunert, Post Commander

1926-28 Colonel Louis C. Scherer, Post Commander

1928 Lieutenant Colonel Otto W. Rethorst, Post Commander

1928-29 Colonel Douglas McCaskey, Post Commander



1928-31 10th Cav; 25th Inf

1929-30 Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Brown Jr., Post Commander

1930-31 Colonel Thomas L. Sherburne, Post Commander

1931-32 Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Moseley, Post Commander

1932 Major Shields Warren, Post Commander

1932-33 Lieutenant Colonel Matthew H. Thomlinson, Post Commander

1932-42 25th Inf

1933-34 Colonel Robert S. Knox, Post Commander

1934-36 Colonel John F. Franklin, Post Commander

1936-38 Colonel William F. Robinson, Jr., Post Commander

1938-41 Colonel Lee D. Davis, Post Commander

1941 368th Inf

1941 9th Svc Cmd

1941 Lieutenant Colonel Arthur P. McGee, Post Commander

1941 Lieutenant Colonel William A. McAdam, Post Commander

1941-42 Lieutenant Colonel Arthur P. McGee, Post Commander

1942 212th MP Co

1942 318th Med Bn

1942 369th Inf

1942 593d FA Bn

1942 594th FA Bn



Men of the 10th Cavalry and 25th Infantry were commissioned to lead African-American troops called up for World War I. Pictured are officers of the 368th Infantry returning from France. One wears the Distinguished Service Cross.



The M1917 Browning .30 caliber Heavy Machine Gun.



The 25th Infantry takes up station at Yuma, Ajo and Nogales. They will eventually be consolidated at Camp Stephen D. Little at Nogales and Camp Harry J. Jones at Douglas in 1923.



1918

1924



The 10th Cavalry and the 95th Infantry are engaged in a battle at Nogales with Mexicans and German agents.



A troop of the 10th Cavalry is engaged in a firefight with Yaqui Indians west of Nogales.



A camp of the 25th during joint maneuvers and 25th Infantry.





The final battalion of the 25th Infantry arrives to complete the replacement of the 10th Cavalry.



The 1930s were a time of construction, with the Works Progress Administration adding by 1939 the "Million Dollar Barracks," garages, new wells, a new reservoir, a warrant officers quarters, and an addition to the officers' club, now the museum.



The 3d Battalion, 25th Infantry, comes to Huachuca to begin the three-year replacement of elements of the 10th Cavalry.



1931

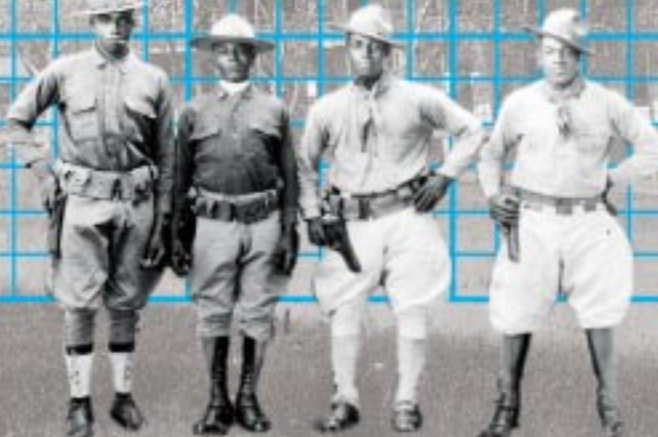


Apache Scouts and men of the 25th are featured in a movie that is shot in the 1930s at Huachuca.

Chaplain Louis A. Carter, a colonel who served with the 25th Infantry at Camp Stephen D. Little in Nogales in the 1920s and at Huachuca in the 1930s, is a champion of education for the soldiers in his charge.

1928

1934



Infantry near Nogales  
ers of the 10th Cavalry

huachuca

1942 595th FA Bn

1942 596th FA Bn

1942 780th MP Battalion

1942 93d Inf Div

1942-45 Colonel Edwin N. Hardy, Post Commander

1943 1316th Engr Regt

1943 317th Engr Bn

1943 317th Med Bn

1943 365th Inf

1943 370th Inf

1943 371st Inf

1943 597th FA Bn

1943 598th FA Bn

1943 599th FA Bn

1943 600th FA Bn

1943 715th MP Bn

1943 758th Tank Bn

1943 827th Tk Dest Bn

1943 92d Inf Div

1943 93d Div; 92d Div

1945 372d Inf

1945 734th MP Bn

1945 Colonel Charles R. Smith, Post Commander

1945-46 Lieutenant Colonel Roscoe L. Lamb, Post Commander

1946 Major Francis J. Meik, Post Commander



1946 Colonel Gustave B. Appelman, Post Commander

1946-47 Caretaking Detachment

1946-47 Colonel William L. Roberts, Post Commander

1947 Fort Huachuca Inactivated 15 September 1947

1951 322d Engr Avn Gp

1951 366th Engr Avn Bn

1951 417th Engr Avn Bde

1951 419th Engr Avn Bde

1951 434th Engr Avn Bde

1951 841st Engr Avn Bn

1951 842d Engr Avn Bn

1951 843d Engr Avn Bn

1951 866th Engr Avn Bn

1951 Air Trng Cmd (U.S.AF)

1951 Colonel Alexander G. Kirby, Post Commander

1951 Fort Huachuca Reactivated 20 April 1951

1951 Special Category, Army With the Air Force (SCARWAF)

1951 Sixth U.S. Army

1951-53 Colonel David M. Dunne, Post Commander

1952 304th Engr Avn Gp

1952 327th Engr Avn Gp

1952 45th Engr Avn Gp

1952 69th Engr Avn Bn



In November 1942 the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps members arrived.



The first basic training Army nurses is established.



Construction begins in late 1940 to convert Huachuca into an infantry training center for over 25,000 people.



Joe Louis, Dinah Shore and Lena Horne were among those who entertained the troops at Huachuca during the war.



In May 1942 the 93d Infantry Division is reactivated for training. It will see fighting in the Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal and the Philippines.



First Lieutenant Baker, who trained at Huachuca, was awarded the Medal of Honor. He was in the White House some years after his heroic performance in Italy.



1940

1942

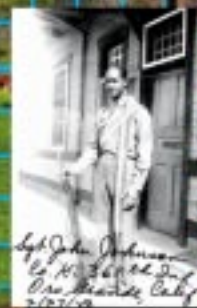
1944

1947

1941

1943

1945



In April the 92d Division begins to arrive at Huachuca for training. The division will experience tough fighting in the mountains of northern Italy.



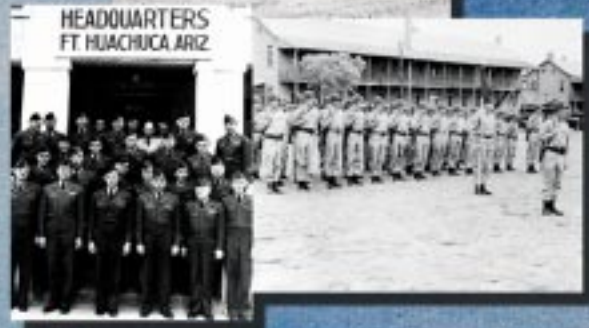
The last few Apache Scouts discharged as Fort Huachuca after the war.

timeline





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ished at Huachuca.



Huachuca reopens to train  
aviation engineers for the  
Korean War. They build  
Libby Army Airfield.



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The Electronic Proving Ground opens at  
Huachuca. One of its early projects is  
to test unmanned aerial vehicle drones.

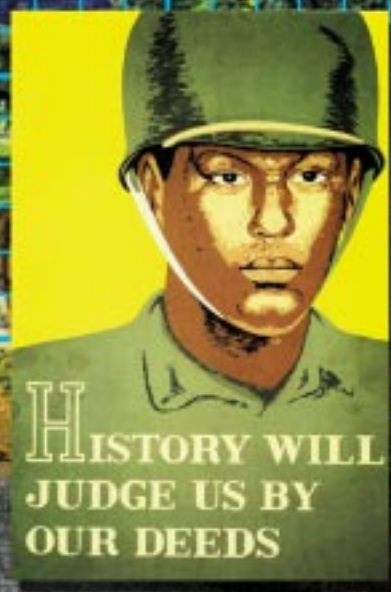


1954

1951



scouts are  
achuca closes



- 1952 71st Engr Avn Bn
- 1952 820th Engr Avn Bn
- 1952 844th Engr Avn Bn
- 1952 923d Engr Avn Gp
- 1953 Fort Huachuca Placed on Inactive Status 30 June 1953
- 1954 11th Sig Bn (EW)
- 1954 16th Sig Bn
- 1954 1st Sig Gp (EW)
- 1954 303d Sig Bn
- 1954 504th Sig Bn
- 1954 505th Sig Gp
- 1954 72d Sig Bn (EW)
- 1954 73d Sig Bn
- 1954 U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground (USAEPG) Activated 1 February 1954
- 1954-57 Major General Emil Lenzner, USAEPG Commander
- 1955 93d Sig Bn
- 1957-58 Brigadier General Ralph T. Nelson, USAEPG Commander
- 1958-60 Major General Frank W. Moorman, USAEPG Commander
- 1960 U.S. Army Security Agency Test and Evaluation Center
- 1960-63 Major General Francis F. Uhrhane, USAEPG Commander
- 1962 115th MI Gp
- 1962 459th Sig Bn
- 1962 902d MI Gp



1963-66 Major General Benjamin H. Pochyla, USAEPG Commander

1964 160th Sig Gp

1964 509th Sig Bn

1964 53d Sig Bn

1964 U.S. Army Combat Surveillance and Electronic Warfare School

1965 U.S. Army Inf Trng Ctr

1966 11th Sig Gp

1966 1st Cbt Spt Trng Bde

1966 78th Sig Bn

1966 U.S. Army Electronic Warfare School

1966-67 Colonel Nicholas C. Angel, , Garrison Commander

1967 The U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) moved its headquarters to Fort Huachuca in February 1967

1967 U.S. Army Medical Department Activity

1967-67 Colonel Clarence O. Mette, Garrison Commander

1967-68 Major General Richard J. Meyer, STRATCOM Commander

1967-69 Colonel David R. Guy, Garrison Commander

1968-69 Major General Walter E. Lotz, STRATCOM Commander

1969 Safeguard Communications Agency

1969-69 Colonel William J. Regner, Garrison Commander

1969-71 Colonel Ben L. Anderson, Garrison Commander



The Fort Huachuca Museum officially opens on Armed Forces Day, 1960.



Training is conducted at a mock Vietnamese village site at Fort Huachuca.



The U.S. Army sponsors its first archaeological dig at a Hohokam village site in Garden Canyon. Excavation of the 800 A.D. village is suspended by the needs of the Vietnam War.

The S  
Comm  
at Hua  
Army  
It is th  
Army

1959

1964

1965



Bob Jones returns to Huachuca to conduct a search for an underground chamber full of gold bars that he says he fell into while a private at the fort in 1941. This, and subsequent digs, fail to turn up a cache of gold in Huachuca Canyon.







The U.S. Army Intelligence School moves to Huachuca from Fort Holabird, Md. The first Basic Officers' Training Course is taught here in March 1973.



Strategic Communications and opens its headquarters at Huachuca and becomes the manager of signal assets. The forerunner of the U.S. Signal Command.



Riley Barracks, the new barracks and headquarters for the Intelligence Center and School, is dedicated in honor of Apache Scout Sihew L. Riley.



1967

1974

1971



huachuca

1969-71 Major General William B. Latta, STRATCOM Commander

1970 U.S. Army Combat Surveillance and Electronic Warfare School

1970 U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Engineering Installation Agency

1970 U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School

1971 U.S. Army Forces Cmd

1971 U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS)

1971-1973 Col. Elvin Dalton, USAICS Commander

1971-72 Colonel George E. Green, Garrison Commander

1971-76 Major General Jack A. Albright, STRATCOM/USACC Commander

1972 40th Armor

1972 63d Army Reserve Command

1972 Health Svcs Cmd

1972-78 Colonel Arthur V. Corley, Garrison Commander

1973 The U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command was redesignated the U.S. Army Communications Command (USACC) on 1 October 1973.

1973-1975 Brig. Gen. Harry H. Hiestand, USAICS Commander

1974 525th MI Gp

1975 U.S. Army Communications Management Information Systems Activity

1975-1977 Brig. Gen. Eugene Kelley, Jr., USAICS Commander

1976-82 Major General Gerd S. Grombacher, USACC Commander



1977 86th Sig Bn

1977-1979 Brig. Gen. Albert Stubblebine, USAICS Commander

1978-80 Colonel Donald A. Yoder, Garrison Commander

1979-1981 Brig. Gen. James A. Teal, USAICS Commander

1980-82 Colonel Ivan H. Howitz, Garrison Commander

1981 Brig. Gen. Roy Strom, USAICS Commander

1981-1982 Brig. Gen. Richard W. Wilmot, USAICS Commander

1982-1985 Maj. Gen. Sidney T. Weinstein, USAICS Commander

1982-84 Major General Clarence E. McKnight, Jr. (promoted to Lieutenant General in September 1983.), USACC Commander

1982-86 Colonel Karl F. Nehammer, Garrison Commander

1984 The USACC was redesignated the U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC) on 15 May 1984.

1984-88 Lieutenant General Emmett Paige, Jr., USAISC Commander

1985-1989 Maj. Gen. Julius Parker, Jr., USAICS Commander

1986-90 Colonel William R. Harnagel, Garrison Commander

1988-90 Lieutenant General Thurman D. Rodgers, USAISC Commander

1989-1993 Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher, Jr., USAICS Commander

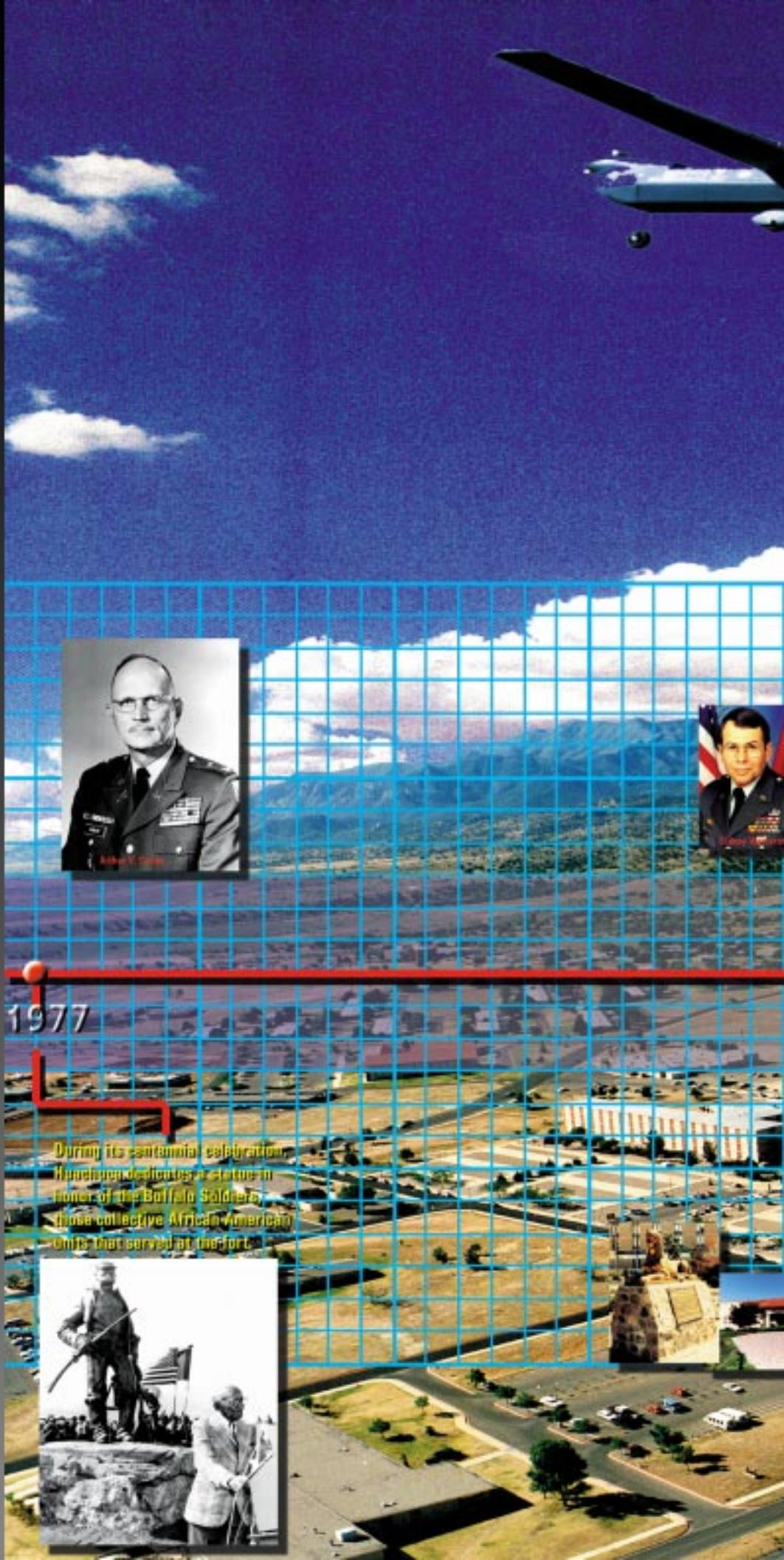
1989 Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC)

1990-1992 Colonel Robert J. Covalucci,



1977

During its centennial celebration, Hendenon dedicates a statue in honor of the Buffalo Soldiers, those collective African American units that served at the fort.







Garrison Commander

1990 The U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School commander became the post commander on 1 October 1990.

1990-91 Lieutenant General Alanzo E. Short, Jr., USAISC Commander

1991- Lieutenant General Peter A. Kind, USAISC Commander

1993-1994 Maj. Gen. John F. Stewart, Jr., USAICS Commander

1994-1998 Maj. Gen. Charles W. Thomas, USAICS Commander

1996 The Army Information Systems Command is renamed U.S. Army Signal Command.

1998- Maj. Gen. John D. Thomas, Jr., USAICS Commander

A Military Intelligence Corps is formed with Headquarters in the Intelligence Center.



The Intelligence Center opens its new \$80 million academic complex. Classes that were formerly taught at the Intelligence School at Fort Devens, Mass., begin in February at Huachuca's Friedman and Nicholson Halls.



1987

1991

1988

1992

Fort Huachuca becomes a Training and Doctrine Command installation, with the Intelligence Center becoming the lead organization.



Soviet and American officers sign a protocol for the Soviet inspection of Huachuca's training facilities as part of the Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty. It is symbolic of the approaching end of the Cold War.

